

Maryland SHIP Objective		Current Maryland Baseline	State Data Source	State Data Source Link	Data Definition Current Maryland Baseline	Data Definition Racial/ Ethnic Disparities	Maryland 2014 Target Rationale
13	Reduce blood lead levels in young children	79.1 per 100,000 children tested (under 6 years old) (MD Childhood Lead Registry 2009)	Maryland Department of the Environment - Maryland Childhood Lead Registry	http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Land/LeadPoisoningPrevention/HealthCareProviders/Documents/www.mde.state.md.us/assets/document/LeadCoordination/LeadAnnualCLRreport2009.pdf	Rate of children with high blood lead levels is defined as new (incident) cases reported to the Maryland Department of the Environment among children 0 to 72 months (6 yrs) per 100,000 children under 6 years. A high level is $\geq 10\mu\text{g/dL}$.		50% improvement
14	Decrease fall-related deaths	7.3 fall-related deaths per 100,000 population (Vital Statistics 2009)	Vital Statistics	http://vsa.maryland.gov/html/reports.cfm	The rate of fall-related deaths is the number of deaths due to falls per 100,000 population. Fall-related deaths are deaths designated with the ICD-10 codes W00-W19.		5% improvement
15	Reduce pedestrian injuries on public roads	39.0 pedestrian injuries per 100,000 population (SHA 2009)	State Highway Administration	http://stko.maryland.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=N-lubJxBSGE%3d&tabid=165&mid=1021	Rate of pedestrian injuries is the number of injuries to pedestrians caused by a motor vehicles per 100,000 population. Pedestrians are defined as any person on foot, not in or upon a motor vehicle or other vehicle. County level data is presented as where the injury occurred.		Half of 2020 target = 25% improvement
16	Reduce Salmonella infections transmitted through food	14.1 salmonella infections per 100,000 population (Infectious disease surveillance 2009)	Infectious disease surveillance	http://ideha.dhmm.maryland.gov/pdf/counts_rates/2010Summary_PrintCriteria_Rates_FINAL.pdf	The rate of Salmonella infections is the number of cases of Salmonellosis reported to Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene per 100,000 population		Half of 2020 target, improvement = 8%
17	Reduce hospital emergency department visits from asthma	85.0 ED visits per 10,000 population (HSCRC 2010)	DHMH analysis of Health Services Cost Review Commission hospital discharge data	http://www.hscrc.state.md.us/hsp_Data1.cfm	Asthma ED visit rates are the number of emergency department (ED) visits where the primary diagnosis was asthma per 10,000 population. Only visits made by Maryland residents to Maryland hospitals were used for the analysis; ED visits made by Maryland residents to out-of-state hospitals were not included. Data were obtained from the Maryland Health Services Cost Review Commission and are coded by county of residence. Cases are defined as ED visits that resulted in a hospital admission added to visits that did not result in a hospital admission where the primary diagnosis was asthma. ICD-9 codes used: 493.00, 493.01, 493.02, 493.10, 493.11, 493.12, 493.20, 493.21, 493.22, 493.81, 493.82, 493.90, 493.91, 493.92	Hispanics include any person of any race who responded that their ethnicity was "Hispanic."	Half of 2020 target, improvement=21.1%

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18	Increase access to healthy food	5.8% of census tracts in MD are considered food deserts (USDA 2006)	US Department of Agriculture - Economic Research Service Food Desert Locator	http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FoodDesert/FoodDesert_DownloadData.xls	The percentage of census tracts that are considered food deserts is the number of census tracts that are considered low-income (where at least 20% of the population lives in poverty or the median family income is at or below 80 percent of the area's median family income) and low-access (where at least 500 people or 33% of the population live more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store for urban areas or 10 miles for rural areas) divided by the number of census tracts for a given jurisdiction.		5% improvement
19	Reduce the number of days the Air Quality Index (AQI) exceeds 100	17 days was maximum number of days in the State that the AQI exceeded 100 (Environmental Protection Agency 2008)	Environmental Protection Agency - Historical Air Quality Data	http://www.mde.state.md.us/Programs/Air/Pages/index.aspx	The number of days during a year when the air quality is unhealthy is the number of days that the The Air Quality Index (AQI) is above 100. AQI uses the levels of ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide to assess the quality of the air in a location and is collected and reported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Index scores above 100 correspond to levels of these indicators that are above national standards for safety.		Half of 2020 target =27%